



Mechanic's Advocate

A WEEKLY PAPER, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE MECHANIC, AND THE ELEVATION OF LABOR.

JOHN TANNER,

Honor and Shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part there all the Honor lies.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOLUME I.—NUMBER 47.

ALBANY, OCTOBER 30, 1847.

TERMS—\$1 PER ANNUM.

THE TALISMAN.

IN TWELVE CHAPTERS, BY E. M. PACKARD.

CHAPTER I.

"Attention!" cried Ludwig, whose powerful voice, resounding through the tavern, checked the tumult of the assembly. "My friends," said he, "before we separate, our comrade, Frederic de Neuberg, asks your attention to an important communication."

At this name, a man seated in the shade at the foot of the hall, and alone at a small table, leaped up, and turned round, the better to observe the young student who had thus announced him. Frederic de Neuberg appeared very young. His stature, tall and supple, was graceful and commanding; his face, of a remarkable regularity, seemed still to be marked by an expression of resigned melancholy and a mild reverie, which contrasted singularly with the noise of glasses and the joyous songs which resounded through the hall. When he arose, every one was silent.

"Friends and comrades," said he, in a firm voice, "I have come among you to-day to ask if, during the years I have passed at the University, any one has had cause to reproach me, and if I have not always conducted myself as a discreet and loyal student?"

"Always!" repeated several voices at once.

"I have a fault to find with him!" cried Ludwig, in a graver and more sonorous voice.

"What is it?"

"He has put water in his wine in my presence, and has never had but one lover at a time!"

There was a general burst of laughter, and then silence was again restored.

"I have, perhaps, sometimes given cause for reproach," said Frederic, smiling, "but I hope it has not diminished the esteem you have had for me. I believe you will say, that in quitting the University, I shall carry with me the good wishes of my comrades, and leave behind me no fault, no forfeiture, of which I have neglected to give reparation."

These last words raised a general horrah, and multiplied interrogation.

"What's that?—going? What for? Thou art going?"

"Alas! yes; I leave you, dear comrades! I must endeavor to live elsewhere, because I have not the means of remaining here."

"How is that?"

"This is too easily understood. My father, the Baron de Neuberg, was a brave soldier, who had nothing but his pay; after his death, my poor mother had a widow's pension; and since the death of my good mother (here the voice of Frederic trembled in spite of himself)—I (and he recovered his firm tone)—I have nothing."

There was a moment of painful silence, and the young gentlemen looked at each other. But if their hearts were good, their purses were light; and no one spoke.

"I have sought employment," continued Frederic in the same tone. "I had at first thought that the government would receive and reward the services of the son, since it had taken the life of the father. I was deceived. The minister dismissed me with the answer that there were twenty times more solicitors than places. I have found no place in the city where my talents and my labor may be of utility to myself. Now, as I can neither live on credit nor industry here, I must leave. There is land enough, and it has never been worked by too many arms; and I hope to find employment, that I may live—poorly, perhaps, but honestly. Consequently, my brave friends, my good comrades, I must bid you adieu, and wish you more happiness than Frederic de Neuberg has thus far had."

With these words, Frederic sat down.

"Upon my word, dear Frederic," said Ludwig, in the midst of the general silence, "if thou hadst all that we wish thee, thou wouldst have nothing more to desire."

Unhappily, we are all reduced to good wishes. The purpose of a student is not like that of Fortunatus: it is more often empty than full; and mine at this moment is—ounds!—like this bottle—perfectly dry!"

"My good friend Ludwig," calmly responded Frederic, "I should never have doubted thy goodness; but I was determined not to profit by it, I shall never permit myself to live by alms or borrowing, even should I receive them through friendship. My course is taken, my bundle is ready, and to-morrow I depart."

"To-morrow!" responded several voices together.

"To-morrow!—unless—I don't know. Man proposes, and God disposes. The future belongs not to us." "Who knows?" replied one of the students, laughing. "He is going, perhaps, to gain a heritage; and will awake to-morrow morning a millionaire!"

"He is going to find the purse of Fortunatus, of which we just spoke," said a third.

"My dear friends, the days of furies and talismans have passed away. I have read, I know not where, that to attain riches and honor, two things are required: purity of conscience and courage to work. Thank God, I possess both, and will ever possess them. Thus I am less disquieted for the future than one would think. I hope little, but I fear nothing."

"Bravo! that will not prevent us, my dear Frederic, yet once more drinking thy health. And I hope, that without derogating to thine *aquatic* habits, thou wilt join us. Thou knowest that so long as there remains a drop in the bottle of the *old house* of Ludwig, a morsel on his plate, or a whiff in his pipe, he will always be ready to share it with thee. Then a fig for care! *vive la joie!* and let us drink with a gay song to the health of the traveler!"

With these words he emptied the bottle. All imitated him, and touche'd their glasses for the last time.

After this last toast, all the young students clasped the hand of Frederic and asking him not to forget them, went out one after the other. When Frederic was alone, the firmness which he has just sustained, seemed to forsake him. He fell upon a seat near the table, and putting his elbows on the board, and his face in his hands, he appeared to be lost in a profound meditation.

The man who had remained hidden in a corner of the hall, arose noiselessly and placed himself by his side. He was a man already past the middle age; tall and thin, enveloped in a large mantle. His features, strongly marked, had an expression full of dignity and firmness. His gray hairs, which escaped from beneath his large hat, and floated even upon his neck; the thick eye-brows, under which shone an eye at once piercing and mild, added still more to the singularity of his physiognomy. When Frederic lifted up his head, his eyes met those of the stranger, and he involuntarily leaped up. Turning to go out.

"No, remain, Frederic de Neuberg," said the old man, taking him by the arm, "I wish to speak to you a moment."

"To me, sir! You know me?" replied Frederic with surprise.

"Beyond a doubt! Seat yourself. We have yet time to converse, since you do not set out until the morrow morning."

Frederic regarded the stranger with a new look of astonishment.

"May I know, sir, whom I have the honor to address?"

"One of your friends, Frederic—or rather one who desires to become such. If I should tell you my name, you would certainly not recognise it; therefore it matters not. It is for you to act. You wish to leave this city? Ah, well! I would counsel you to stay here."

The affable tone of the unknown, his noble and dignified manners, evidently made a lively impression upon the young man; for he responded in the same tone, and without hesitating—

"I assure you, sir, I have taken this course only with

regret; but unhappily, there remains for me no other."

"You are perhaps too quickly discouraged. Have you asked the aid of all your friends?"

"My friends? I have no friends but poor students like myself; and so far from being able to help me, they have need of aid themselves."

"Well, and I?"

"You, sir?—pardon me—I do not even know you, and—"

"Confound you! I know you, and that is enough.—Tell me what it is you desire."

"Sir, I cannot accept"—

"Hear, Frederic, and see your childishness. I offer you my support, the influence of which I can manage to your advantage: it seems to me you have no motive to refuse it; for in accepting it, you engage yourself to nothing. I have known your family, and know you, who appear to be an honest and brave youth—I wish you to be useful; it is one of those chances, those acts of Providence of which you lately spoke."

The astonishment of Frederic increased; but the unknown evidently gained more and more the ascendancy over him, and the young man could make no answer.

"You observe," said the old gentleman, moving nearer to him, "that it is necessary to know thoroughly what we want. If I may believe that melancholy countenance, we have two difficulties: one in the purse, the other in the heart."

"Sir?"

"Ah! I have guessed right. You have a deep and honorable passion, but you would abandon the chaste object of your love, because you have no money.—This is doubly bad; but there is certainly one way to remedy both of the evils at once; it is to have sufficient money to stay here, eh?"

"Sir?"

"Ah, well, we must find it. But first, young man, I forget not that I speak to the Baron de Neuberg. I hope, then, he can say that the object of his love is worthy of his name?"

"Certainly, sir," replied Frederic, entirely subjugated by this strange personage. "Her birth, her beauty, her fortune, not only render her worthy of me, but, alas! I am not worthy of her!"

"Good, good; we shall see. This, perhaps, can all be arranged. And does she partake of the sentiment that inspires you?"

"Oh! I dare not hope it! It is with the greatest difficulty I have yet been able to speak to her."

"How then, have you known her?"

"By an accident—one of the meetings brought about by Providence, as you have remarked, sir. Last year—for it is already more than a year since I saw her for the first time—I was entering the Cathedral by chance, and with no special object in view. There was apparently no one there. I wandered into the nave of the church, admiring the splendid reflections of the great windows upon the pavement, and the solemn majesty of the sanctuary. My heart gave itself up to sublime thoughts of eternity, and I gradually fell into a profound reverie. I was walking mechanically, with my eyes and imagination elevated to Heaven, when, after making a turn, I found myself at the entry of one of the lateral chapels. Scarcely had I made a step, that I paused, seized with surprise and admiration.—She was upon her knees, praying at the altar. Oh! I could not paint all I experienced at that sight. Never had I seen so much beauty, grace and ingenuousness. She was upon her knees, gracefully bending, and her eyes, her beautiful eyes, uplifted; she was addressing a sweet prayer to the Virgin. All that the soul can express of ardent purity, of faith, of charity, of love, was reflected in those celestial features, upon that angelic face, in those burning looks, so chaste, so mild! Yes from that moment I was struck to the heart. I fell upon my knees, and raising my soul with her to God, and mingling my prayer with hers, I made a vow to

MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

Dedication of the Spencertown Academy.

SPENCERTOWN ACADEMY.

September 23, 1847.

HON. Z. PRATT.—*Dear Sir:* At a meeting of the board of Trustees of the Spencertown Academy, held this afternoon in the Academy Hall, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be tendered to the Hon. ZADOCK PRATT, for his very instructive and practical address, delivered this day, on the occasion of the dedication of the Spencertown Academy, and that he be earnestly and respectfully requested to furnish this Board with a copy for publication.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Board communicate to Mr. PRATT, the substance of the foregoing resolution.

In the discharge of the duty assigned me, I take the opportunity to express my individual desire that you will comply with the wishes of the board of Trustees, and enable them to lay before the public in a more enduring form your useful and enterprising address.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,

E. REED, Secretary.

SPENCERTOWN, Sept. 23, 1847.

E. REED, Esq. Sec'y, &c.—*Dear Sir:* Your letter communicating the very flattering resolution adopted by the board of Trustees of the Spencertown Academy, found me in the midst of preparations for leaving your beautiful village. Being a plain man I herewith send you the original manuscript of my address, instead of expressing the disidence and embarrassment which I feel at the unexpected though flattering request of your Board.

If you shall, upon examination, find it worthy of any consideration, you are at liberty to make such use of it as you shall deem most expedient.

I have not time now to veritably express my acknowledgements for the many attentions shown me by the board of Trustees and the numerous friends I have had the pleasure of meeting this day. With many wishes for the success of your institution, and your continued health, I subscribe myself,

Respectfully your ob't servant,

Z. PRATT.

ADDRESS OF THE
HON. ZADOCK PRATT,

AT SPENCERTOWN ON THE TWENTY-THIRD
DAY OF SEPTEMBER, ON THE OCCASION OF
THE DEDICATION OF THE SPENCERTOWN
ACADEMY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—In obedience to the call of the Trustees of the Spencertown Academy, I appear before you on this occasion: and am happy to congratulate both you and them, and the citizens of Columbia County generally, on the completion of this beautiful edifice, and the opening of its halls for the purposes of public instruction. It is truly an ornament to your pleasant village, and reflects honor upon the intelligence and public spirit of those, who have taken hold of the enterprise with earnest hands, and have carried it through to its completion—credit is also due to the fairer portion of creation, who on this occasion have shown themselves, truly the “help mate of man.” It is truly an honor to its noble-minded founders, and to the state; and this beautiful and substantial building is now set apart for the purpose of education—where all may come and taste of the fountain of knowledge, as they do to your neighboring springs to drink in the waters of health.* And I doubt not generations yet unborn will rise to bless the memory of the liberal founders of this Academy.—And if there be any amongst you, who from avarice or selfish motives, have withheld their due share from this great and noble undertaking—I would say to them, come in even in the eleventh hour, lest your children and posterity should rise up against you—for truly, the great object of accumulating wealth is to be useful.

I confess, my friends, that I was not a little surprised, when I received the invitation to address you; because, as a plain business man, I am not much given to making speeches, and am not in the habit of making pretensions to what I do not understand, or giving promises which I cannot perform. Little did I think I should ever be called upon to address my fellow-citizens on an occasion like this, so near my native place, (Stephentown.) Had it been your pleasure

*These three words, of which it would be difficult to give a brief translation, signify: “A soul strong in the consciousness of its right.”

SENTIMENTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—The Saturday Evening Post says:

“Cheap postage! a change in the post office laws! a penny for letters! papers free—‘them’s our sentiments.’ Good; pass ‘em along.”

ure to call for an essay upon the qualities of hemlock-bark, as used in the preparation of an article, without which you would have nothing to stand upon, and I dare say not an individual in this assembly would have been here to-day—I should have been ready, for in that field I am at home. Had you required of me to tell you, how a young man, thrown penniless upon the world, may carry out his own fortune, by industry, economy, integrity, virtue, and perseverance, I think I could have given some hints upon that subject also. But I must say, I felt great reluctance when your worthy Trustees invited me here to address you, because we generally see liberally educated men—men belonging to the class called the learned professions, and not plain farmers or mechanics—singled out to appear on occasions like the present. And I dare say, that many a gentleman now before me, could give you a much more edifying and instructive address than I shall pretend to offer. All I can promise is, that I will not detain you a great while, in the delivery of the few brief thoughts that have occurred to my mind, amid the busy cares of life, since I received your invitation to be here; and all I have to ask is, that you will bear in mind that you are listening to a plain man, and give to his remarks just as much consideration as they deserve, and no more. In other words, “Do as you would be done by.”

We live in a free country. So our constitutions and laws tell us; and from all that we can see and feel, we believe it is so. The pulpit and the press, declare this great truth—and it is still the burden occasionally, of our Fourth of July orations. But are we so educated as to understand that we are free—to know in reality what *Freedom is!* Is there attention enough paid in our higher schools and academies, to this great object? I think not. There is not one of us at the present day, who knows any thing of oppression, as exercised by a despotic government. We never saw it, or felt it, or feared its coming. We all of us have a voice in public affairs—the poor man just as much as the rich man. We vote just as we please, and for whom we please—and we sometimes, it would seem, put men up or put them down, just to let them understand that the people govern—that we are, in fact, the government. We go to church where we please, and I hope all go to church somewhere—we pay what we choose and can afford to do for the support of the gospel—and we know nothing particularly of Kings, Lords, or an Hierarchical church—nothing but what we read in books, or in the current history of other nations of the world.—Such being our position—substituting, as we do, the government of the People for the rule of a King.—How important is it, that all the people should be educated—so far, at least, as to know their rights and privileges, and how to maintain them!

It has been said by a great man of England, Lord Bacon, that “knowledge is power”—and if it be true, as applied to a monarchical system of government, how much more true is it, when applied to a Republic!

Young men, remember, that you are soon to take the place of others—soon on you this Academy will lean for support—and before you are aware of it, you will become the pillars of society—and the youth now at their studies, will soon fill these important stations—for good or for evil—and truly the education which will be here taught will flow forth over the land—dispensing *wisdom* and *power*, if rightly taught, with good teachers.

Our greatest statesmen have on all occasions recognized the vast importance of educating the people—the great mass, who constitute the bone and sinews of a country.

WASHINGTON, though not himself trained to the wisdom of the schools, as a great self-taught man and leader among men, recognized this great duty of education. And FRANKLIN, the apprentice boy, who rose to be one of the greatest men of the age, gave his testimony in favor of education.

Let me stop here, just to remind my young friends, that they must not adopt it as a rule, because BEN FRANKLIN, the philosopher, ran away from his master, that therefore all run away boys will make philosophers!

But what is Education? It is the business of life; and he is the best scholar, who is always learning, in the school, or out of it, from teachers, from friends, companions, all about him.

Nature is a great teacher, and we may learn many a lesson that may be useful to us from the world of living things around us. The school room is not the only place where knowledge is to be found—the knowledge which is practical and useful in life.—I look upon our schools as the great instruments, under Divine Providence, of opening to the rising generation the grand vista of knowledge; and if I could recommend any change in our system of education, it would not be to relax their tone, or subject them to any new fangled

*Lebanon Springs.

theories, but to inculcate upon all teachers the importance of making the pupil thoroughly to *understand* what he is taught, and know how to apply it to use.—Make every thing as far as possible practical, substantial; and while the scholar is laying up a stock of knowledge generally, his great aim should be to make it available and useful, particularly in reference to the trade or occupation he intends to follow. We know in practical life that men often accomplish much without learning—but how much easier could they do it with it. Many of you may be called to fill high stations in government, which you now little think of growing to. The scholar who now feels his way along, carefully, and surely, will know every part of the ground he travels over, and can tell you all about it; whilst one who has been allowed to skim the surface with a sort of railroad speed, knows no more at the end of the journey, than he did at the beginning—only that he has been over so much ground, has been through certain books in certain studies, and has good marks for lessons, and all that—but what is in the books, or what he has learned, he can't for the life of him tell! I have seen some men wearing college honors, who could not state an account, measure an acre of upland, or hardly tell you who was Governor! This may be an extreme case, but it shows that faults exist in our systems of education, which ought to be remedied.—Some say the fault is in the teacher, and others that it is wholly that of the pupil. I am inclined to think there are faults on both sides—a desire in both teacher and scholar to go ahead too fast—to cover too much ground, for the sake of making a show. This getting an education in a few weeks, or months, as we often hear of, seems a little of imposture. It is not unlike some of the new discoveries for tanning hides, by which good sole-leather is said to be made in six weeks: while your old-fashioned, thorough method of tanning requires as many months. Look at the leather produced by each—the one is but half tanned, green and worthless, while the other is solid, owns its affinity to the tanner, and is durable. So with a boy, pushed ahead too fast in school—he comes out "half-tanned," and practically knows but little more than when he entered it. The truth is, my friends, that education after all, is principally the work of the individual himself. The idea that a teacher, however patient and faithful, can make a boy learn, without his hearty co-operation, is absurd. Some have supposed that if a young man be sent to the grammar school, and then to college, he must of course become a scholar. But the professors can tell you how great a mistake that is; and let me tell you, my young friends, that if you expect to obtain an education, without labor, constant, ever-active and willing labor, you will find yourselves mistaken. You must labor with your head as well as your hands. If you aspire to excellence, you must work—work with your teachers—work early and late, and constantly at your studies, endeavoring to understand every thing as you proceed, and never laying by one study for another, until sure that you have mastered it, —and never say "you can't do," but boldly say "you'll try."

Let every young man remember, that he must be the architect of his own fortune. Schools may open their doors, friends may lend a helping hand—but of what avail is it, if he does not love to study? Academies and colleges may open their portals, and extend to him the very best opportunities for instruction; but on him after all, it depends whether he will be instructed or not. As the good book saith,—"He that asketh, receiveth"—"he that seeketh, findeth." Slothfulness in study brings with it the same result, that it does in any business of life—failure and disappointment. Let the young man understand that he has but to study, earnestly, and he will learn—if he wishes to become learned, the way is opened to him in our common schools, and in such excellent establishments as this—the humblest scholar may rise to the highest honors, if he will only form a steadfast resolution to do so.—Set your mark high up and then grow to it. Our country, above all others on the globe, holds out prospects of wealth and honor to the gaze of all—to the prizes of such as are found faithful, and persevering to the end. There is no country under the broad canopy of Heaven, where nature has done so much for man—none where the whole man is so readily grown, as here, in this free country.

And now let me say a few words on what I conceive to be the great secret of every man's success in the struggle of life. It is decision of character. This is a faculty which every young man who hopes to succeed in the world, should endeavor to cultivate and establish; and which, I think, our teachers would do well to encourage and develop. I do not mean by decision of character, a blustering spirit—for your blusterer is never brave. Nor do I mean obstinacy, or that sort of rashness which sticks to error because it has been

adopted. Neither do I mean that rudeness of manners, or arrogance, which is sometimes thought to proceed from calm purposes and decision. Far different. I mean that decision which looks to truth as its pole star, and has wisdom and virtue for its allies—that strong and vigorous decision, which embraces the right, and despises the wrong, steadily pursuing its ever onward and honorable course. I look upon decision, in this light, as the master character of man, whether in public or private life, in the learned or unlearned professions, in the hum of business or in the domestic circle. Some may perhaps say that this is a quality which is born with us, and which cannot be acquired. Without disputing the fact that some men have constitutionally more marked characters and greater courage than others, I am still of the opinion that every man possesses the gift to a certain degree, and that he only needs the proper discipline to bring it into action. If it be asked how is this to be done, I answer—it is nothing more nor less than the firm resolve of the mind to do, always, and under all circumstances what is right,—and keep doing. The man who resolves upon this course, already possesses the charm which will protect him; and his way of life will be firm and steady, because he has nothing to fear from the world, and is sure of the approbation of Heaven.

In the busy scenes of life, we are or ought to be every day of our lives learning something, and living to be useful, whether our path lie in the pursuits of literature, or the pursuits of wealth.

Let the young man who desires to succeed, adopt the great principle of doing right—and they will see no lions in the path. Allow me to say, "Young men learn to think for yourselves,"—and this will apply as well to the ladies, as the gentlemen. Don't let them think their education completed, when they have left the academy or college. When they begin business and are struggling to be rich, let them remember the wise man's advice to his son—"With all thy gettings, get understanding." If any are struggling to gather all kinds of knowledge, let them remember, that there is a knowledge of common things which is essential, and that in more senses than one it is important for every student to cultivate and preserve a good stock of common sense.

It has been my fortune to meet with men, in public and private stations, richly gifted with all sorts of sensess, but plain common sense.

There is another lesson to be learned by the young. It is that of perseverance. There is a good old motto, that "Perseverance conquers all things." So that when any of my young friends, seeing a heavy task upon them, begin to get discouraged, they have only to persevere. If they fail at one trial, they must try again, and never despair and the truth of this good old motto will become apparent to them. Knowledge is easy to him who understandeth, and there are few who by constant and faithful effort fail to win it.

It is true, that in this world, we are born to equal right—but not with equal gifts. There is one talent given to one, two to another, and more to a third—all to be rightly accounted for, in the great day of settlement. There are inequalities in genius, and fortune, because our Maker has so ordered it; but Providence has endowed all with the capacity of improvement and happiness, and there is no limit set to our progress in knowledge and goodness. All have the power to be good—to be just and merciful—to be kind to one another, and to the poor—and to seek the happiness of those around them. All have the power to do good, in one way or another, and it is one of the first lessons which should be impressed upon the minds of youth. Is a man prosperous? He should rejoice in the prosperity of others, and be willing to "live and let live,"—in other words, to "live with his neighbor, and not on him." Is he poor and unfortunate, he should not envy his more fortunate neighbor—but set himself to work to find out the real cause why he is not better off himself. If thoughts of this sort could come in some where in our daily life, we might in time make some useful discoveries, I have no doubt.

Nearly a hundred years ago, a quaint writer, under the signature of Poor Richard, gave to the world a little pamphlet, entitled "The way to wealth." It was full of striking proverbs, containing the wisdom of many ages and nations, which being thus brought forward, was one of the most valuable publications ever given to the world. It was published and circulated all over this country, and was printed in the different languages of Europe. It was read in our schools, and the lessons it inculcated, of economy, sobriety, temperance, industry, and virtue, were such as should be still taught by every teacher in every school of our land. I need not repeat the glorious maxims which glitter like gems in that little book, but I most earnestly request all my young friends, and old ones if there be any who have not often read it, to procure

the tract, and learn it by heart. It contains a vast fund of practical wisdom, which, duly considered, would multiply and extend the means and desire of doing good.

My friends, I am sensible I have detained you too long, with my desultory remarks. In my youth, I felt the want of such an institution as this; but I know the value of education in a country like ours, and am for doing all that I can to promote the cause. I have lived among an industrious working people all my days thus far; and it gives me great pleasure to be now addressing people of that class—the bone and sinew of the land; the only people in the world we cannot do without. If I have met with a reasonable share of success in life, by "minding my own business," it has been owing to the blessing of Heaven upon a life of active industry and perseverance—virtues which I have in my plain way endeavored to recommend. I rejoice as a citizen of this great State, in the prosperity of all her various interests. I am proud that she has done so much for her schools and academies, and that you are now to add one more to the thousand springs, from whence the streams of knowledge flow to bless our land. In doing all that we can, by encouragement and counsel, in aiding forward institutions like these, as well as our houses of public-worship, we do the most to support society, to promote the cause of virtue and religion, and to honor the God that made us.

LIST OF PATENTS

ISSUED FROM THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,

For the week ending October 16th, 1847.

To Henry Underwood, of Tolland, Conn., for improvement in lap cutting and beveling leather. Patented October 16, 1847.

To Charles Luxton, of New York, for improvement in Swings. Patented October 16, 1847.

To Mark Fisher and William Martin, Jr., of Newport, Maine, for improvement in welding cast iron to malleable iron or steel. Patented October 16, 1847.

To Charles Gardiner, near Richmond, Dallas Co., Alabama, for improvement in Cotton Presses. Patented October 16, 1847.

To Lewis Kirk and John Dodworth, of Reading, Penn., for improvement in lubricating compounds. Patented October 16, 1847.

To Andrew Caldwell, of Lexington, Ky., for improvement in cutter heads for planing machines. Patented October 16, 1847.

RE-ISSUE.

To Charles Kane, of New York, assignee of J. Wright Warren, Jr., of Boston, Mass., for improvement in portable Baths. Patented July 31, 1840. Re-issued October 16, 1847.

POPULAR COMMOTION IN ENGLAND.—A serious struggle between the cotton manufacturers and operatives has begun in England. The wages of men being reduced ten per cent, they refused to work.—Many mills are closed in consequence, and the thousands thrown out of employment are holding meetings organizing societies, and preparing for some ulterior movement in connection with the Chartists. Mass meetings assembled at Ashton, Mossley, &c., at which resolutions were passed calling for a general union of the operatives, a suspension of work throughout the manufacturing districts, &c. Thirteen mills at Mossley, five at Ashton and two at Dukinfield were stopped by the turn out of the hands. Twelve thousand hands were already out of work in Manchester, and the turn out was extending in every direction.

CURIOS CLOCK.—A Parisian watchmaker has completed the construction of a clock of a singular nature. It has eleven dials; the principal dial shows the hours alone; a transparent one immediately below the former shows the progression of the sun; two others, also transparent, and through which the mechanism of this immense machine can be seen, mark the one the days of the month, the other the seconds. Eight square enamelled dials are arranged round the two sides of the pendulum, and show the hour in each of the following cities:—London, Algiers, Alexandria, St. Helena, Tahiti, Canton, New York and St. Petersburg. Each of these dials is marked with 24 hours instead of 12, so as to show the hours of the day and those of the night. Lastly the pendulum carries a large metrical scale, indicating the degree of contraction of metal. This clock cost 14,000 francs.

MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

THE MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

Is published weekly, at No 16 Commercial Buildings, Albany, N.Y.
Terms one dollar per annum, in advance. Address
JOHN TANNER, Publisher.

MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

"THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE."

ALBANY, OCTOBER 30, 1847.



WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

An active Local Agent, in every town and village in the United States. Good references required and good encouragement given.

We frequently send copies of our paper to our friends who are not subscribers without regard to date. We hope such as receive them will understand that they are sent gratuitously, and hope that if the objects and tone of our paper meet their approbation they will become subscribers.

We send this number of our paper to several persons who are not now subscribers. We hope all that can conveniently, will subscribe now. This is the only paper devoted to the interests of Mechanics, now published.

A SAD DEFICIENCY.

Frederic Douglass, the Slave's Friend, has recently visited this city, and his lectures have been well attended. He is sound, eloquent and well informed—three great qualities that combine to give success to oratory.

He unites those qualities which every speaker upon the subject of the condition of the Laboring Classes should possess, and we would that some one might be found to occupy the same position towards the Mechanics, that Douglass occupies towards the slaves. Almost every moral or social reform has its peculiar votaries. The Temperance men have their Gough, the Abolitionists have their Smith and their Douglass and why should not the Mechanics have some advocate, who, too, should go forth to the world in the name of Justice and Humanity, and hold listening thousands breathless in his defence of the Mechanic's Cause?—True, Elihu Burritt may be claimed as one of this class, but he is too closely identified with other Causes, and his attention too extensively absorbed by other issues to be regarded as the particular defender of the "toiling million." Among the hosts of American mechanics, smarting under the relentless oppression, cannot one be found who will take upon himself the task of going forth to the world and proclaiming the rights, aye, and the wrongs, of his fellow laborers?

Among our toiling ranks are to be found sons of Genius, with capabilities for attaining the proudest stations among our public men. There are giant minds that, unknown and unappreciated by the world, sparkle, like gems that ornament the ocean's depth, with undistinguished lustre. O! that their light would burst forth with its native brilliancy and illumine the darkness of the social waste!

For such, the Rights and Wrongs of the Laboring Classes of America would be a fitting theme. They

would find it a field in which they might render themselves of enviable utility. It would call forth every great and noble quality of the soul, and extend their already extended capacities. Many an ear would be enchanted by their eloquence, and, at the recital of the Mechanic's privations, many an eye be filled with tears, and many a heart be rent with wo.

The Press, however effective and favorable an agent it may prove, is insufficient. It may do much to combat against legislative encroachments and popular prejudices, but it were vain to suppose that by its distinct influence, the utmost may be accomplished. However powerful and advantageous a medium of itself, it would be an act of folly to rely upon its undivided aid. Hundreds will flock to a public meeting, that would not think of glancing at a newspaper, although, it is equally true that many who would pore over the latter would not attend the former. It would therefore, be an act of prudence to penetrate both classes, and, by enchaining the ear of the one and the eye of the other, secure the greatest good.

The present movement of Mechanics may be regarded, as it truly is, as an attempt at a social renovation, the advancement of which may be as greatly effected by the aid of oratory, as any other reform whatsoever. Had the friends of Temperance, or any other enterprise, moral or social, solely confided in the power of the Press, would they now have attained their present position? Are we really to understand that a new era has dawned upon us, and that the voice of the Orator is to become wholly superceded by the pen of the Writer? This we consider a practical eulogy upon the "Power of the Press," more complimentary than it is beneficial!

We trust that the day is not distant when public meetings shall be held upon this subject as upon any other, and when the assistance of oratory shall be appreciated and introduced. And indeed, there can be but little room for doubting that the Mechanics of our land, perceiving the necessity of such a measure, will send forth some of their own numbers to thunder in the ears of stupid apathy, cunning hypocrisy or undisguised opposition, the mighty truths that are destined to receive a permanent establishment. ††

"YES-IT CAN."

The Scientific Mechanic takes the ground that water cannot be taken from the apex of a syphon, except by the "application of some other force," and we having disputed this declaration in a former number, shall now endeavor to sustain our position, not by theory but facts.

We do not deny that water cannot be taken from the apex of an ordinary syphon; for the slightest opening will destroy its action altogether. But there is one arrangement of the syphon which accomplishes the feat deemed impossible, and which does not at the same time oppose any law of Hydrostatics.

By reference to the "American Journal of Agriculture and Science," for June, under the head of "Hydraulics for Farmers," will be found a description of Ellsworth's Syphon ram, the inventor of which is a farmer of Connecticut and not of New York as we erroneously stated.

In this remarkable machine is exemplified the truth of our statement, that water can be taken from the apex of a syphon. Every other ram with which we are acquainted operates by the gravity and momentum of a descending stream of water, by which a column has been raised to the incredible height of one hundred and thirty feet, when the fall from the head was but seven feet. The ram under consideration, however, works by the upward momentum of the column of water in the short leg of the syphon; which passes through an air chamber divided in two parts, and furnished with two valves; one opening up into one partition and the other in from the second partition, from which feeds the long leg of the syphon.

When the pipes are filled and full in operation, the water passes through the valve leading to the long leg, but the moving stream suddenly closes that valve, and the momentum of the water in the short leg forces part of itself through the valve opening up into the first mentioned part of the air chamber, whence it flows by a pipe to the place required. The next instant the water becomes stationary, and the long leg valve again opens and the same effect is produced, from twenty-five to sixty pulsations are made in a minute, and about one-sixth of the water which passes up the short leg is drawn off for use.

Now we hold it still evident that water is here taken from the apex of the syphon without the aid of any other force whatsoever. The air chamber forms a part of the syphon; and the momentum and gravity of the water, with the re-action of the air in the air chamber produces the very phenomenon which our friend Porter imagines is an impossibility. We shall endeavor to give an engraving of the machine in a future number.

"HE ISN'T WORTH ANYTHING!"

There is not a blessing vouchsafed to humanity, that is not, to a greater or less extent, abused. If it is the dispenser of good, it is the creator of evil—if it secures benefit, it maintains injury. To this rule there may be, and of course are, exceptions; but they are few and rare. And among the powers subjected to the process of perversity, that of speech is entitled to a melancholy pre-eminence. If there be a time when the gift is most sacriliciously abused, and the one thus abusing, subjects himself to the offence of his Maker and the contempt of his fellow, it is when he employs that infamous phrase displayed in flaming capitals at the head of this article.

The term is commonly applied to the Sons of Toil, and with emphasis proportioned to the extent of his worldly possessions. But is wealth to be adopted as the standard for integrity? Is that man who is fifty times more powerful than his neighbor, necessarily fifty times more honest? Is a man's capability to resist evil to be measured by his capability to resist the thorns of poverty or the shades of obscurity? Is a man, because his establishment boasts no banker, to be considered less vulnerable to the teachings of the minister?

The supposition that a man possesses little merit because he possesses little money, is an error, great as it is general, giving it no harsher epithet. A man's moral, is not to be estimated by his social, condition; nor his moral worth by his money's weight. Is it not, we ask, palpably true, that a person's neglect of the sacred volume increases with his attention to his cash book—that the cries of offended conscience are lost amid the jingling of the "Almighty Dollar?"

Further: our judicious form of government, makes every man a citizen, provided he possesses a few proper requirements. View the carrier of that load as he ascends your tottering ladder—that man may be the future President of this Republic! Survey your care-worn laborer, the perspiration coursing down his sunburnt cheeks, as with patient toil he plys the pickaxe, amid the recesses of the earth—in him, you may recognize the future leader of your armies.

And not only politically, but take the Mechanic in Science and Literature. Take him in his shop, whether plying his faithful Jack Plane or suspending the huge hammer above his Anvil;—men of science may acknowledge, or perhaps have even now acknowledged, the superiority of his genius; crowds may have hung in the muteness of ecstasy, upon the eloquence of his tongue—the people of foreign climes have listened with silent tongue and swelling breast, to the strains of his magic Lyre.

Finally: every man is the work of God, and claims a Divine parentage. The Human Family are his common Children, and as such are necessarily compelled

to yield to Him, love, obedience and respect. "Have we not all one Father?"

Sustaining the analogy, he bestows upon his children, as would an earthly father, gifts of surpassing excellence. Every member of this great family, whose boundaries are the universe, has a mind, a body and a soul. Aye! a SOUL! in comparison with which, millions of such worlds as this, sink into merited insignificance. A world is but the creature of Time—a Soul, an object of Eternity. Say, then, presumptuous mortal, is not he, having a treasure like this, "worth something?" Know! thou that lightly esteemest the Laborer or Mechanic, he has a jewel the value of which not only exceeds that of the world which you inhabit, but that of the millions of worlds, seen and unseen, that bedeck the firmament of heaven.

What a political, social, and moral falsehood a man utters when he asserts of another that "he is worth nothing." Is it not a somewhat significant fact that the person thus spoken of is generally more worthy than the person thus speaking? No person, but one of contracted views, dull comprehension or damaged veracity, will put forth such a statement.

To conclude: if you mean that a man is poor, say so; but do not so libel God—insult Humanity and abuse our Institutions, as to say that he is "WORTH NOTHING!"

ALBANY MANUFACTURES.—No. 3.

WEAVER'S UMBRELLA MANUFACTORY.

Albany, with a population of forty five thousand inhabitants, contains only two umbrella makers, and in point of importance, we might have said, only one. It may excite surprise that a city of such magnitude should contain only one individual, engaged to any particular extent, in this extensive business, instead of containing a perfect multitude, as is the case in other cities of similar size and business character.

That a person enjoying so extensive a business, must possess business qualities to a rare extent, the very fact itself demonstrates. His progress indicates him to be a man of strict integrity, great discernment and untiring perseverance. These qualities have enabled him to command an amount of custom, almost unprecedented, in his line of business, and his case furnishes the most convincing proof of what unfailing integrity and industry can achieve.

Mr. Weaver having been for a period of six months out of employment, in the month of May 1842, commenced the mere repairing of umbrellas, and has already distanced the opposition with which, he had to contend. Below we give the statistics of his receipts, commencing with the first month in which he began business and closing up to the present date. We commend them to the perusal of the reader, as they will serve to indicate what a man with a capital of five dollars may, by the aid of honesty and resolution, ultimately effect.

	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847
May	821 20	79 74	138 42	204 25	240 92	335 84
June	62 31	79 34	116 98	197 90	254 22	329 43
July	68 04	93 81	160 42	163 58	247 46	364 36
Aug.	57 36	84 18	94 14	101 91	152 86	218 85
Sep.	71 20	49 90	58 03	78 21	134 61	229 31
Oct.	73 13	43 03	48 75	76 68	99 56	139 02
Nov.	35 42	71 41	45 07	75 36	87 91	
Dec.	36 82	24 83	18 04	39 25	47 68	
Jan.	13 00	22 22	20 54	42 21	43 11	
Feb.	50 22	17 20	11 83	50 57		
Mar.	13 61	14 59	40 20	53 16	65 67	
Apr.	43 92	30 00	106 67	143 43	114 34	
	525 24	600 25	865 67	1157 80	1639 31	1689 81

Let no Mechanic who peruses the above, renounce a belief in his individual resources. The history of Mr. Weaver proves that a man with energy of character and integrity of purpose is invulnerable to defeat. No matter what he undertakes, that undertaking will succeed.

Let the young man struggling under difficulties of a pecuniary character, derive encouragement from the precedent we have cited. We only repeat the emphatic language of Mr. Weaver when we say, "LET NO MECHANIC DESPAIR."

MIKE WALSH.

The workingmen of New York may well be proud of their fearless, untiring and eloquent champion Mike Walsh. In point of ability he is transcendently superior to any man the great emporium ever sent to represent her in the legislature, and for sterling integrity, and unbending independence, he is worth more than all of them combined. He is, indeed, the first and only real representative the working classes ever have had in our legislature, and he has taught the nabobs, pettifoggers, and aristocrats of the Assembly, that they must show, outwardly at least, a decent respect for the rights and interests of the honest producers, or writh and quail under the lashing which their insolent temerity will have justly provoked, and most certainly have brought down upon them. In no solitary instance wherein the interests of the working classes or the rights of the helpless poor have been attempted to be assailed, has Mike Walsh failed to triumphantly defend them, and chastise into cowering silence those who have sought to perpetrate the wrong. His honesty and self sacrifice, are proverbial, even among the bitterest enemies of himself and principles, and to say that he is the lion of the Assembly, would be but saying what is universally admitted even by his fellow members. Adverse as are almost invariably his principles and sentiments, to the feelings, prejudices and mercenary interests of those by whom he is surrounded, he is, nevertheless always listened to with the most profound attention. No man in that House commands a tythe of the attention that he does, and it is somewhat owing to the fact that they all know when he rises, they are going to hear something original, forcible and directly to the purpose.

We have been partly led into these few remarks in consequence of not seeing his name in the New York papers among the list of candidates already nominated for the next legislature. Not knowing to what particular district he belongs in that city, we are unable to say whether or not he has been juggedled or robbed out of the nomination. We can scarcely permit ourselves to think for a moment that the working men of any portion of New York would dream of passively tolerating so deep and glaring an outrage upon their own dearest rights, and upon him who has ever been their most able and devoted champion. Still it is almost impossible to say what bribery and corruption cannot accomplish in politics. One thing however we do know, and that is that all the grasping knaves and unscrupulous despots in the whole State would freely open their purse strings, and use their best exertions to keep Mike Walsh from our legislature. They and their miserable minions dread him more than they do the wrath of Heaven, and they never can feel secure in their vile and villainous schemes, so long as he holds a seat in the Assembly. The return of Mike Walsh to the position which he has already filled with such distinguished honor to himself and friends, with so much benefit to the people, and such bitter mortification and deep disgrace to his enemies is of infinitely greater importance to the working classes of this State, than the success or defeat of the whole state ticket, and if any attempt is made to deprive them of his services, they owe it to themselves, to make the consequences recoil upon the heads of the heartless knaves and public leeches by whom the treacherous attempt shall have been secretly made. The working classes of the whole State are interested—deeply, vitally interested in this matter. Mike Walsh is their representative—he is the only one we have as yet ever had within the chamber of the Capitol—his glorious course and example while here has incited the down trodden sons of toil throughout the State to rally in defense of each other and the common welfare, and if he is properly sustained in that course in New York by those for whom he has so faithfully and successfully battled, it will not be long before various portions of the state will send champions of labor to represent them, but if unshaken fidelity to our rights, and the sin-

cerest devotion to our interests, coupled with the ability, energy and determination to render that fidelity and devotion thoroughly efficient and effective—is to secretly disqualify the possessor in the eyes of the political managers who are ever loud in pretended praises of the toiling poor when votes are in requisition—then the quicker we ascertain that fact, and commence preparations for resenting the outrage and correcting the wrong the nearer will be the day of our redemption.

GENERAL MANUFACTURING LAW.

Quite a respectable meeting of the friends of this Law, was held at the Capitol on Wednesday evening, 6th inst. It was organized by the appointment of the following officers:

HENRY B. HASWELL, President.

JAMES GOULD, CHRISTOPHER ADAMS, ADAM TODD, DAVID ORR, LEMUEL STEELE, GEORGE STANWIX, Vice Presidents.

EDWARD SLASON, WM. PEPPER, WM. RANDALL, Secretaries.

Mr. GREIG, of Rochester, addressed the meeting with great directness and effect. He was himself a mechanic, and spoke particularly of the influence of a liberal law upon the mechanic interests. The Assembly law was just such a law as the public exigencies required. It looked to the interests of the State, by blending the interests of Capital and Labor. While it properly protected Capital, it rendered Capital subservient to Labor, in this—that it secured to the operative the reward of his labor, under every conceivable contingency, if the bill should become a law, its influence would be extremely salutary—notwithstanding that it did not recognize the Oriskany clause of the Senate bill—a clause which he deemed to be humbug, unworthy the advocacy of any intelligent legislator. He considered the Assembly bill an important step in the march of liberal ideas. It would tend to elevate Labor, while it would do no violence to Capital. It would, by this process, show how much each depended on the other, and how false and demagogical was the jacobinical cry of "the rich against the poor." His speech, which was full of sound doctrine, was listened to with great attention.

Hon. ROBERT WATSON, of the Assembly, also addressed the meeting in favor of the Assembly bill. He deemed it infinitely superior to that passed by the Senate. He repudiated the Oriskany clause as being a log upon the investment of capital—an insurmountable barrier to the progress of the State in substantial wealth. The Assembly bill would invite the investment of capital, and operate most beneficially upon every locality in the State. He dwelt at length, and with effect, upon the connection between Capital and Labor, and upon the abundant protection which the Assembly bill afforded to the operative. His remarks were clear and practical, and were received with warm expressions of approbation.

Several articles are crowded out; among them "Anvil's" answer to "Jack Plane." We would inform Anvil that our whole paper cannot be devoted to his article, be reasonable gentlemen. Two whole pages of our paper is spreading it on rather thick.

Hon. Z. PRATT'S ADDRESS before the Spencer Town Academy, will be found in this week's paper. It is worthy the head and heart of that great and good man.

BOOK BINDING.

Orders for book-binding are respectfully solicited. Specimens may be seen at this office.

Mr. WALSH presented 12 petitions on the subject of the reduction of the hours of labor on Wednesday last.

AGENTS.

JOHN HARBISON, General Travelling Agent.
JUSTIN STURTEVANT, Travelling Agent.
JOHN M. LANDON, Travelling Agent.
G. W. HULL, Travelling Agent.

WILLIAM LANEY, Schenectady.

WILLIAM H. SMITH, Geneva.

A. G. GRANGER, Canandaigua.

ALDEN & MARKHAM, Auburn.

A. SMITH, Troy.

JAMES CUSHING, Sandy Hill.

J. W. WHEELER, Seneca Falls.

H. D. HINDS, Athol, Mass.

S. A. HOLMES, Ithaca.

HEZEKIAH RUNNELS, New Scotland.

NEW AGENTS.

ISAAC MATHEWS, Travelling Agent.

Bro. JAS. S. HUYLER, New York City.

" W. M. R. McCALL, Marshall, Michigan.

" JAMES HOLMES, Akron, Ohio.

" R. J. APPLEBY, Ohio City, Ohio.

" A. G. SEARLES, Cleveland, Ohio.

" J. L. TILLMAN, Medina, N. Y.

" JAMES BAYLISS, Massillon, Ohio.

" CHAS. H. KIES, Buffalo, N. Y.

" G. J. WEBB, " "

ADVERTISEMENTS

WILL BE CONSPICUOUSLY INSERTED, AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:

For 3 months, \$4 per square of 12 lines

" 6 " \$6 " "

" 12 " \$10 " "

PAYABLE, IN ALL CASES, IN ADVANCE.

Eggs—Fresh Eggs constantly on hand at SMITH & PACKARD'S.

WILLIAM J. PACKARD,

House, Sign and Ornamental Painter,

No. 38 Washington-street, Albany.

Imitation of Woods, Marbles, Gilding, Glazing, &c. 38m²

Gentlemen's Hats—Fall Fashion.

GOODWIN & MCKINNEY, Hatlers, No. 3 Exchange, issued their Fall style of Hats on Saturday, August 23d. They invite the attention of those who want a very elegant and strictly fashionable hat, to their present stock, which cannot be surpassed in this or any other city. 43

PROCLAMATION.

By JOHN YOUNG, Governor of the State of New-York.

A day of public Thanksgiving is due to Almighty God, for blessings bestowed upon the people of the State during the past year.

While sanguinary war has been raging upon our national frontier—while the principal city of a sister State has been scourged with a pestilence that walketh at noon-day, and while gaunt famine and disease afflict the fairest portion of the mother country, the State of New York presents a gladsome picture of universal happiness and prosperity. Seed time and harvest have been continued to the husbandman—the laborer and the artisan have not sought in vain for employment—the ships of the merchant have traded in peace with the nations of the earth, and plenty has crowned the efforts of all classes of society.

The blessings of free government—the means of universal education—the security of persons and property, and the supremacy of law and order, have been vouchsafed to us in an eminent degree.

For all these, and for other good gifts, we are indebted to that Providence whose bounty and protection are conferred upon all, without regard to country or condition.

I, therefore, respectfully recommend to the people of this State, to observe the 25th day of November next, as a day of PUBLIC THANKSGIVING; to abstain on that day from their usual avocations, and mingle, with their thanksgivings, prayers to Heaven for the continuance of its smiles, and for its protection against famine, disease and crime.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the privy seal of State to be hereunto affixed. Witness my hand, [L. S.] at the city of Albany, this eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven. JOHN YOUNG.

By the Governor,

HENRY V. COLT, Private Secretary.

Registers for Protections always on hand made from the best materials and rated according to the system now in use—at \$1 25 per Register.

H. H. HOFFMAN, No. 71 State st. Albany.

Fresh Hams, first quality, just received at Family Provision Store, Cor. Hudson and Green streets, by SMITH & PACKARD.

New Eating Establishment, Corner of Broadway and Hamilton streets.

BY CAMPBELL AND VEEDER.

C. & V. would respectfully inform the citizens of Albany, and strangers, that they have opened the above place as an eating house on the CHEAP PLAN, similar to those in New York. The proprietors assure the public and those who will give them a call, that they will find at all times on their tables all the delicacies of the season, served up in a manner with which the most delicate epicurean cannot but be pleased.

BILL OF FARE.

	DINNER.	BILL OF FARE	
Roast Beef	6d	Boiled Mutton	6d
Roast Lamb	6d	Corned Beef	6d
Roast Veal	6d	Pork and Beans	6d
Roast Pork	6d	Beef Soup	6d
Roast Chicken	1s	Mutton Soup	6d
Roast Goose	1s	Chicken Soup	1s
Roast Turkey	1s	Veal Pie	6d
Roast Duck	1s	Meat Pie	6d
Roast Pig	1s	Clam Pie	6d
Salmon Steak	1s	Boiled Fish	6d
Chicken Pot Pie	1s	Mush and Milk	1s

DESSERT.

Plumb Pudding	6d	Apple Pie	6d
Indian Pudding	6d	Plum Pie	6d
Suet Pudding	6d	Peach Pie	6d
Bread Pudding	6d	Apple Dumplings	6d
Rice Pudding	6d	Mincie Pie	6d
Custard Pie	6d	Cranberry Pie	6d

BREAKFAST AND TEA.

Beef Stank	6d	Hot Corn Bread	6d
Veal Cutlet	6d	Indian Cakes	6d
Mutton Chops	6d	Boiled Eggs	6d
Ham and Eggs	1s	Broiled Mackerel	6d
Fried Tripe	6d	Buckwheat Cakes	6d
Fried Sausages	6d	Toast	6d
Fried Fish	6d	Hot Muffins	6d
Fried Clams	6d	Fried Potatoes	6d
Fried Liver	6d	Tea and Coffee 3 cents each,	
Fried or Boiled Ham	1s	Extra Bread	3 cents
Fish Balls	6d	Brown Bread	3 cents
Hush	6d		

It is requested that Gentlemen be seated at the Counter any instant when they may receive from attendants.

Sheriff's Office, CITY AND COUNTY OF ALBANY, September 30th, 1847.—ELECTION NOTICE. At a General Election to be held in the city and county of Albany on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, a Lieutenant Governor of this State is to be elected, in pursuance of a notice from the Secretary of State, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

OSCAR TYLER, Sheriff.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } Albany, September 28, 1847. } Secretary's Office.

To the Sheriff of the County of Albany:

Sir: Pursuant to the act entitled "An act to provide for the election of a Lieutenant Governor," passed September 27, 1847. Notice is hereby given that at the next General Election, to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, a Lieutenant Governor is to be elected. Yours respectively,

39th

N. S. BENTON, Secretary of State.

George Patterson, Undertaker, No. 52 Hudson Street, Albany, has constantly on hand, Mahogany, Black Walnut, Cherry and other caskets. Hearse, Carriages, &c., furnished to order, and Interments in any of the Vaults, with every article in attendance necessary for FUNERALS, on as reasonable terms as can be obtained in the City.

O. K.

Chamberlin's Writing and Book keeping Academy S2 State Street, is now open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. for the reception of visitors and pupils, who desire thorough and practical instruction in the various branches of writing and book-keeping. Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to engage in the profession of teaching, can be qualified in both plain and ornamental in about fifteen days. Strangers visiting the city can acquire a good hand writing in a few hours.

Chamberlin's Penmanship for sale at his Academy in any quantity desired.

Portraits put in Gold Lockets, Velvet or Silk cases, Frames etc., in the most finished style and at prices lower than any other establishment in the city. Please call and see.

43rd

The Hair Cutter, T. W. Garrison's, Hair Cutting and Shaving Saloon, No. 29, South Pearl street, under Washington Hall, Albany.

Loaf, crushed, pulverized, and splendid brown sugar the cheapest yet offered in market, at

SMITH & PACKARD'S.

Wanted:—A boy to do errands &c., in a Printing Office, for which a liberal compensation will be given. None need apply unless of good moral character, apply at this office.

C. KILLMER.

Wanted Immediately at 22 Dean st., journeymen Shoemakers, to work at ladies' Buskins. G. CONKLING.

WANTED.—THREE more competent Traveling Agents for the Mechanic's Advocate. To men of experience and industry an excellent opportunity is now offered.

Mechanics Cheap Clothing Store.—H. W. Allen would respectfully inform the Mechanics of the city of Albany, and the public generally, that he keeps constant on hand at his wholesale and retail clothing emporium, No. 425 Broadway, a large assortment of reasonable and serviceable clothing. All orders promptly executed and in the best and most substantial manner.

Albany, September 18, 1847.

43rd

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURERS. DANIEL L. WEAVER would inform the citizens of Albany, that if in want of a good article of Umbrellas, Parasols, Parasol-lett or Sun Shades, that he is ready to please his friends at his manufacture, No. 62 Green street, next to the Baptist church. The work and price suit the time so well, that it is to be hoped they will encourage industry at home.

Repairing and re-covering done neat and cheap, at the shortest notice.

Whalebone for dresses kept constantly on hand.

REMOVAL.

THE PEKIN TEA COMPANY

Have removed their depot in this city, from Broadway to

14½ South Pearl street,

corner of Norton (opposite Centre Market,) where they will be happy to see their old customers, and as many new ones as may favor them with a call.

This Company sell their Teas by the single pound as low as small dealers usually buy elsewhere by the chest. By purchasing from this Company you will be sure of always obtaining good Tea, and save one or two shillings per lb.

The following are the retail prices, subject to being returned if they do not prove to be as represented.

GREEN TEAS.

Young Hyson, sweet cargo	80 50
do do do finer	63
do do fine cargo	75
do do extra fine	88
do do silver leaf	1 00

(Silver Leaf—Seldom sold, even by large dealers, because of the very small profits made on its sale. This is a very superior tea.)

Hyson, very fine, 75

do plantation growth, 1 00

Gunpowder, good, 75

do superior, 1 00

do small leaf, plantation growth, 1 25

Imperial, good, 75

do brisk and fragrant, 1 00

do curious leaf, very superior, 1 25

Hyson Skin, fine flavor, 75

do do extraneous, 68

BLACK TEAS.

Pouchong, good full flavor,	80 32
do fine,	60
do very superior,	75
Souchong, good,	58
do extra fine,	50
Oolong, strong flavor, fine,	50

(Oolong—This tea is a great favorite and gives universal satisfaction.)

do very fine, 62

do extra fine, 75

English Breakfast Tea, fine, 80

do do extra fine, 75

Hwang's Mixture, a strong and rich black tea, Pekoe flavor, warranted to be as good as is sold at other establishments for a dollar.

Congo, good, 37

do very fine, 50

Pekoe Flowers, good, 1 00

Also COFFEE and SUGARS, which will be sold lower than at any other store in the city for the same qualities.

41f

C. KILLMER,

BOOK, PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,

Nos. 13, 14 and 15 Commercial Buildings, corner of Broadway and Hudson street, ALBANY,

BOOK PRINTING.

Books of any magnitude, either Type or Stereotype, executed in the best style, and with as much despatch as the materials and work will admit of.

CARD PRINTING.

Having one of Ruggles' Superior Engines, and a very extensive assortment of beautiful Card Type, all kinds of Cards, such as Admission, Business, Dinner, Invitation, Supper, Visiting and Wedding Cards, will be printed in the greatest variety of styles, and on the most reasonable terms.

BILLETS,

For social, private, or public purposes, executed in the most beautiful style.

CIRCULARS, BLANKS, &c.

Mr. K. has been at great expense in procuring a variety of Type, such as Script, Secretary, etc., expressly for Circulars, Insurance Policies, and Blanks of every description.

SHOP AND FANCY BILLS,

Of every description, got up in superior style, and at the shortest notice, with or without borders. JOBS, in colors, Gold Leaf, Bronze, (various shades,) Tintographic, with shades of the rainbow, (of which Mr. K. is the original inventor,) executed with neatness and dispatch.

BANK CHECKS AND DRAFTS,

Printed to order for any Bank, in any style, with black or colored Inks.

The New York Reformer, Son of Temperance, and Voice of Truth,

is published every Saturday, at No. 9 Commercial Buildings, Albany,

TERMS—(one dollar in advance.)

As the REFORMER will only be forwarded to subscribers upon the receipt of the subscription money, the obligation of the Agent or Canvasser may be considered as assumed by the publishers when the paper is regularly received by the mail; until which subscribers will hold the Canvasser responsible.

All communications must be addressed to J. ABBOTT.

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Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla;

The most extraordinary Medicine in the world! This Extract is put up in Quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

Great Spring and Summer Medicine.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicine is, whilst it Eradicates disease, it Invigorates the body. It is one of the very best Spring and Summer Medicines ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but iterates New and Rich blood; a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years, more than 35,000 cures of Severe Cases of Disease; at least 5,000 of these were considered incurable. More than 3,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism; 2,000 cases of Diarrhea; 4,000 cases of General Debility and Want of Energy; 7,000 cases of the different Female Complaints; 2,000 cases of Scrofula; 1,500 cases of the Liver Complaint; 2,500 cases of disease of the Kidneys and Drapery; 3,000 cases of Consumption; And Thousands of cases of disease of the Blood, viz. Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, &c., &c. Together with numerous cases of Sick Headache, Pain in the Side and Chest, Spinal Affections, &c., &c.

This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Huskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, N. J., informs us that he can refer to more than 150 cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character. It is the best medicine for the Preventive of disease known. It undoubtedly saved the lives of more than 5,000 CHILDREN THE PAST SEASON.

As it removed the cause of disease, and prepared them for the Summer season.

UNITED STATES OFFICER.

Capt. G. W. McLean, member of the Legislature, and late of the United States Navy, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story.

Rahway, Jan. 25, 1847.

A year since I was taken with the Influenza, and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and after taking two or three bottles, I was very much relieved, and attribute it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla. I have continued taking it, and find that I improve every day. I believed it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration. G. W. McLEAN.

DYSPEPSIA.

No fluid or medicine has ever been discovered which so nearly resembles the gastric juice or saliva, in decomposing food, and strengthening the organs of digestion as their preparation of Sarsaparilla.

Bank Department, Albany, May 10, 1845.

Dr. Townsend: Sir—I have been afflicted for several years with dyspepsia in its worst forms, attended with sourness of stomach, loss of appetite, extreme heartburn, and a great aversion to all kinds of food, and for weeks (what I could eat) I have been unable to retain but a small portion of my stomach. I tried the usual remedies but they had but little or no effect in removing the complaint. I was induced, about two months since, to try your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I must say with little confidence; but after using nearly two bottles, I found my appetite restored, and the heartburn entirely removed; and I would earnestly recommend the use of it to those who have been afflicted as I have been.

Yours, &c., W. W. VAN ZANDT.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a Sovereign and speedy cure for incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident.

Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons, all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervelessness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness.

It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Several cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable medicine, have been blessed with healthy offspring.

Dr. Townsend: My wife being greatly distressed by weakness and general debility, and suffering continually by pain and a sensation of bearing down, falling of the womb, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effected great cures, and also hearing it recommended for such cases as I have described, I obtained a bottle of your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and followed the directions you gave me. In a short period it removed her complaints and restored her health. Being grateful for the benefits she received I take pleasure in thus acknowledging it, and recommending it to the public.

M D MOORE,

Albany, Aug. 17, 1844, Corr of Grand and Lydius sts.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of the Sarsaparilla in the market.

H. P. PULING, M. D.

J. WILSON, M. D.

R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.

P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

Albany, April 1, 1846.

The following is from one of the most respectable physicians on Long Island:—

Greenport, July 10, 1846.

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—It is with satisfaction that I say to you, that I have recently witnessed, in several cases, the most beneficial results from the use of your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases, and never without benefit. In the removal of disease arising from a debilitated state of the digestive organs, jaundice, &c., it far exceeds any thing of the kind ever before offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen, &c., &c.

Respectfully yours, S. C. PRESTON, M. D.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, practising Thomsonian Physicians of the City of Albany, have frequently prescribed Dr. Townsend's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and from its known qualities, would recommend it to the public for mercurial, scrofulous, and other cutaneous diseases, in preference to any of the advertised remedies now in use.

A. W. RUSSEL, T. P.

Albany, April 2, 1846. W. M. B. STANTON, T. P.

Principal Office, 126 FULTON Street, Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co., No 8 State st. Boston; 103 South Pearl st. Albany; and by principal druggists generally, throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canada.

None genuine, except put up in the large square bottles, which contain a quart, and signed with the written signature of S. P. TOWNSEND, and his name blown on the glass.

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Mechanics' Mutual Protection.



We take pleasure in announcing to the readers of the *Mechanic's Advocate*, that we have secured the services of Bro. J. S. WASHBURN, Grand Secretary of New York State, as one of the editors of this paper. This will insure an early and correct report of all Protection matters, which must be acceptable to all members of the order.

Troy, Oct., 26th, 1847.

Since the last issue of the Advocate, I have received the quarterly reports from Protection No. 33, Littlefalls; No. 11, New York and No. 15, South Troy. The Officers elected for the present quarter are as follows:

Protection Nr. 33, Littlefalls.

James Tillinghast, S. P.
W. M. Dorr, J. P.
Joseph Lee, Jr. R. S.
Luke F. Pepper, F. S.
N. B. Nichols, TREAS.

Protection No. 11, New York.

W. J. Canniff, S. P.
John Howe, J. P.
James Jackson, R. S.
W. Roberts, F. S.
N. B. Wescomb, TREAS.

Protection No. 15, South Troy.

Charles Rogers, S. P.
Jonathan Franks, J. P.
G. Hackett, R. S.
Stephen Franks, F. S.
S. W. French, TREAS.

I visited South Troy, Protection No. 15, last Thursday evening and installed their Officers under the new work; the District Protector, Bro. J. G. Gillispie, being very ill and confined to his room.

The Bros. of No. 15, are a noble band of brothers, and I believe the protection was never in a more prosperous condition; No. 33, of Littlefalls and No. 11, of New York, have done nobly the last quarter.

J. S. WASHBURN, G. S.

New York, October 24, 1847.

BRO. TANNER.—Sir—As you have long been known as a Pioneer in the cause of elevating the Mechanic to his proper station in society, I have taken the liberty of calling your attention to that class of citizens in this great metropolis.

Much is said about elevating the Workingman and the Mechanic—and less is done—though you are well aware of the oppositions and difficulties we, as Mechanics, have to contend against, such as long hours, order pay, &c.; although this last evil is not practiced in this city to that extent it is in some portion of our state, (thank God for that!) but the pay that Mechanics receive here is lower, perhaps, than in most other places.

Well, sir, what is to be done? is the inquiry from every corner. Various schemes have been tried, and all have failed in accomplishing the objects aimed at.—(What next?) Trade associations have been formed—appeals have been made again and again to Mechanics; but the mass of them have lulled themselves into a sleep, from which it seems almost impossible to awaken them. Many have said "I will try this plan, or that course, and then if I do not succeed, I will give up all hopes of any reform in my trade or business." Alas! this will never do; you perhaps recollect the words of a modern general, who on one occasion said he "never surrendered." Let this be the *Watchword* of all those whose interest are identified with those of the Mechanic and Laboring man.

Sir, I have much to say upon the great fundamental rights of Mechanics which I propose to continue, (with your consent,) in the columns of the *Advocate*.

I am glad there is a spirit among the Mechanics of this city, to support some organ, through which they

can give utterance to their wrongs and rejoice in their future prospects.

The members of Protections here as well as Mechanics generally, desire the *Advocate* in preference to any other paper they have yet seen. Shall we have it or not? the echo is "yes!" and so far as I can be of any service, I am ready to come to the rescue. Having noticed in your last paper the announcement of Bro. J. S. Washburn as one of the editors of the *Advocate*, the Protections, must contribute their mite in its support. Yours,

I. A. C.

Troy, Oct. 25th, 1847.

Bro. JOHN TANNER.—I have just returned from New York and had the pleasure of visiting several Protections located in that city. I also visited No. 7 of Brooklyn, and had the pleasure of addressing a few words to them on the importance of labor and the benefits of the institution of Mechanics Mutual Protection, to the Mechanic and Laborer. No. 7, was reorganized less than six months ago, and is now almost equal in number to any Protection in the state, and judging from their zeal, character and ability, they must soon excell many of their older brethren.

I also had the pleasure to address Protection No. 28, of New York, by the kind invitation of D. G. P. IRA A. CAMPBELL, and found the brothers to be as hearty, hale a lot of fellows as can be found in any association of men. I also visited No. 37, which is also in the most flourishing condition; and I believe all the Protections in New York are doing uncommonly well. An excellent example has been set by several young brothers of the protection in the establishment of a society for Mutual Improvement, an example well worthy of imitation by brothers of other protections throughout the State.

No. 35, has not yet been instituted.—No. 12, has surrendered her charter, this is the only draw back upon the successful operation of Mechanics Mutual Protection in New York city. I hope and think that the D. G. Protectors of New York, Ira A. Campbell, J. S. Huyler, McDonald and Heath, will very soon reorganize and resuscitate No. 12, and institute No. 35, they can do it if they will but take the matter in hand. The Protections were preparing to join in the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Washington Monument;—they were to turn out in full regalia—and would probably number about SIX HUNDRED.

J. S. WASHBURN, G. S.

PROCEEDINGS

Of the Grand Convention of M. M. P. of the U. S. A., at the Annual Session, held in the City of Buffalo, July 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24, 1847.—Continued. The G. Installator presented the credentials of Bro. J. Anderson, of No. 1 Lockport, from the Annual Convention of New York, which was declared correct.

Bro. Anderson was then admitted and took his seat. Bro. Kies presented the following communication from M. M. P. No. 1, from the city of Philadelphia, Pa., which was read:

Philadelphia, July 9, 1847.

M. M. Protection No. 1, of Philadelphia: To the G. C. of M. M. P. of U. S. A. in general Assembly met:

WORTHY BROTHERS:—We regret to say that we will not be able this year to form in personal representation a part of that Honorable Body, but we nevertheless feel much interested in the course yet to be pursued in the adoption of a Regalia for the use of the various Protections throughout the United States. We therefore humbly ask the indulgence of the Convention in consideration of our sentiments as expressed in the following preamble and resolutions.

Whereas, There is at this time an increasing anxiety and rivalry among the various beneficial societies to excel in matters of Regalia, thus bestowing much time, attention and money upon a matter which affords no assistance in striving to obtain the great and glorious object for which we were organized, and renders no aid or benefit either in time of Prosperity or Adversity, in Health, Sickness or Death: therefore

Resolved, That we are expressly opposed either to encouraging or augmenting such a rivalry, but hope in all our movements to inspire every Brother with

zeal in keeping steady to the watchword—Protection and Reform.

Resolved, That from the feeling of many of our Brothers upon the subject of Regalia, and the feeble condition of our fund, a heavy claim upon which, or a tax upon the members for furnishing a costly regalia, would do us serious and lasting injury.

Resolved, That while we reflect upon our own condition, we feel called upon to sympathize with all who may be placed in a similar position; feeling that the same cause may produce a similar effect, and thus throw over the prospects of many who are now laboring in cheerful hopes of being one day able to realize their desire in wisdom and virtue, in social honor and intellectual glory.

Resolved, That the G. C. of M. M. P. of U. S. A. be and hereby is, requested to adopt as economical and expressive a regalia as the wisdom and skill of the Convention can devise.

Resolved, That it has been and is a growing evil in our land, that many fain themselves Mechanics; thereby lowering in the scale of honor and perfection the Mechanic and the Arts, and at the same time throwing a barrier in the way of aspiring apprentices who might otherwise do honor to our ranks and greatness to our cause.

Resolved, That we regard it as our duty and the duty of all Protectors, to set our faces against all those who would intrude by offering their services at a low rate as an inducement, and yet they are not worthy of our name, but have picked up a sufficient knowledge to enable them through intrigue to displace a good and regular mechanic, in shame of all who profess to love and adore.

Resolved, That we believe that it would add much to the general good and prosperity of our order, for the Grand Convention to have its place of Session in a more central part of the Union.

Resolved, That with these few suggestions to the members of the Grand Convention, we hope to be able to unite in sympathy with their conclusions, and remain theirs,

Respectfully, in Brotherly Love Forever.

By Order. B. H. PORTER,
ALLEN WARD, Committee.
D. SIMPSON.

Bro. Sears moved that such parts of the above communication as relates to Regalia, be referred to the committee on Regalia; and that a special committee of three be appointed to consider such other subjects as was referred to in the communication.

The motion was carried; and the G. S. P. appointed Bros. Hopkins, Rees and Anderson such special committee.

Bro. Gillespie presented the following:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to report to this Convention on what shall constitute a Mechanic, as used in Article 1st, of the Constitution of the Order.

On motion, the above resolution was referred to the committee on revising the Constitution.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M.

J. N. GROMMON, G. R. Sec'y.
J. J. MATTISON, Asst.

By a letter from Peter B. Leddy, Grand Protector, of Oct. 12, we are grieved to hear of the affliction of that excellent brother, Past Senior Lemuel Wooster.—While he was engaged in superintending the erection of a section of the Burlington Railroad, his whole family who were residing in Albany, were attacked with severe sickness, and with the exception of Mrs. Wooster, they are now all numbered with the dead.

On the 2th September, William L. son of Lemuel and Emetine Wooster, aged 5 years and 3 months; also on the 18th Frances, aged 6 months, and on the 19th, Mary M. the only surviving child, aged 2 years and 9 months. The officers of Protection No. 22, are:

H. N. Merriman, S. P.
E. Shufflebotham, J. P.
A. Halnon, R. S.
J. W. McDonald, F. S.
P. B. Leddy, TREAS.

Five new Protections have been instituted this quarter, and the number of members admitted, have surpassed all expectation.

R. MACFARLANE.

MECHANICS IN THE FIELD!—Bro. J. S. WASHBURN, a Mechanic of the city of Troy, has been nominated as a candidate for the office of secretary of State. Bro. Washburn has long been identified with all the great reforms Mechanics are struggling for, and is at present G. Secretary of Mechanics Mutual Protections of this State. The Workingmen in this region will give him a hearty support.